

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Shelbyville on Saturday, July 25th, 1863, on which occasion Hon. C. A. Wickliffe will address the citizens of Shelby county on the absorbing issues of the day. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

We trust the people will turn out in mass to hear this distinguished veteran and statesman.

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The present period in our history is marked by contention not only between great armies, demonstrating the physical power of the nation, but also by a contest between political forces, which is to determine the future of our civil institutions. Both struggles are equally momentous, demanding the earnest reflection of every citizen in the land.

Our armies now enjoy the prestige of an unbroken victory; their recent achievements are grand, and, we trust, decisive towards national peace and union. But musket and ball cannot determine the whole field of controversy; for when our arms shall have broken the military strength of the enemy beyond their ability to renew the struggle successfully, the second contest alluded to may have only begun clearly to develop the important issues at stake.

The recent announcement that the Cabinet is considering the subject of an armistice has been hailed with general satisfaction by the conservative press. The announcement is accepted as the very least of good. "It appears," says the Indianapolis Sentinel, "that Mr. Lincoln and his official advisers are thinking about terms of peace."

Upon this there appears what may be an comment of the Journal and indorsement of the following paragraph:

The heresies of Abolitionism and Secession precipitated civil war upon the country, and they seem likely to continue the frightful waste of treasure and blood unless interdicted by the people of the country.

We are for the Union, with slavery or without slavery, but we are opposed to the

Journal's contention that we are for the abolition of slavery.

The article appears on the second page, third column, of the date referred to, and doubtless expresses the sentiments of the Journal's party. If we have been mistaken, it is an error into which all readers of the Journal have fallen.

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Often the editor's jokes are very solemn, and his grave recitals of events very laughable. The pretended narrative in the Journal contained just about as much truth as decency. It was about an equal mixture of falsehood and vulgarity. "I am delighted to see you," is one expression we never used in our lives to anybody. We never indulge in any demonstration of the sort.

The Journal's story contains hardly a word of truth from beginning to end. We suppose it was the object of the writer to avoid the truth carefully. We said nothing about it, under estimating the laughable credibility of the Journal's readers, although we had often seen instances in which readers accepted the editor's baldness as sober truth, and his vulgarity as well.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association will be held in Chicago, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, commencing August 5, at ten o'clock A.M., and continuing three days. The Teachers of Chicago have engaged to provide free entertainment for all the ladies who attend the meeting; and the proprietors of several of the hotels have engaged to make a reduction of fifty cents a day in their charges to members in attendance at the meeting.

Lectures will be delivered and papers read by some of the most prominent educators of the country, embracing the President of the Association, J. D. Phibbs; Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Boston; President Thomas Hill, of Harvard University; Henry Barnard, L. D., of Hartford, Connecticut; E. A. Sheldon, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Oswego, New York; Hon. J. L. Fickett, State Superintendent of Schools, Madison, Wisconsin, and others.

The Administration candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky is the most rotatory individual known to history. We have never heard of a man rotting from one office to another as rapidly as he has done within the last two years; and not the least singular thing about it is that he has been rotting upward all the time, from a good office to a better one. This shows the power of the President of the United States, for Judge Bramlette has been rolled up hill by him and not by the people of Kentucky.

The political struggle now in the loyal States is between those on the one hand who uphold the fundamental principles of the Government, severing as they do, the Constitution with all its guarantees to the States, as well as its national safeguards; and those, on the other, who trample those sacred principles in the dust, disregarding the essential basis of the Union and wiping out the distinction between Federal and State authority, the preservation of which is necessary to our complete political system. These are the forces at work which are to determine the future character of our civil institutions.

Confession bill—proclamations of emancipation to the institution of slavery, arbitrary arrests of peaceful and law-abiding citizens for opinions' sake, interference with the freedom of speech and the press, and the arming of the black against the white race—these are the out-growths of the insidious and revolutionary doctrine of the Administration party,

Within the last few weeks there have been constant arrivals of rebel prisoners in Philadelphia, on their way to Fort Delaware and other places. At a late hour on Thursday night, between 500 and 600 arrived. They were quartered in the old Pennsylvania Bank building until Friday morning, when they were taken to Fort Delaware.

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whose only plea in justification of these fatal abuses is that "military necessity" in prosecuting the war. All these measures are not only violative, for the time being, of the spirit and form of our political system, but they imminently threaten permanently to destroy the liberties of the people. They originated in the purpose of the dominant party to make this war the occasion for erecting a grand centralized power in America. They strike directly and fatally at the domestic sovereignty of the States, whose maintenance inviolate is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, while they put into the hands of one man, governed by his own will alone, the individual freedom and safety of the citizen. The execution of these measures will involve no less than a perfect sacrifice of our popular institutions. Though professedly aimed against the rebellion, they have given to the armed enemies of the Government a degree of power which they could, otherwise, have never enjoyed, thereby postponing even the possibility of the Union's restoration, or rendering the final triumph of our arms disastrous to the cause of public liberty.

It is against this party and its pernicious tendencies that the sterling Democrats of the loyal State are arrayed. They stand battling upon the ground of the Constitution, to restore the Union upon its original, time-honored principles. This contest, to be determined at the ballot-box, is fraught with the best-hopes of the nation, and upon it hangs the future integrity of the Government. Considering the insufficiency of our Constitution to meet successfully any emergency that may endanger its existence, the Democracy hold that if this Government, or any branch of it, if Congress, or the Executive, or the Supreme Court, shall undertake to overturn its provisions and to trample under their feet the rights reserved to the States and to the people by it, it is just as much an attempt at revolution and rebellion as when the men in the insurrectionary States undertake to trample under their feet the powers which are given to them by the Government. Either succeed, it is an end to our whole system of Republican government. Thus has the issue been made up between the Administration party and the National Democrats.

NOTICE. We find in the Journal of Monday the following call upon us. We inadvertently overlooked the first call, and, as our attention is again directed to it, we take pleasure in gratifying the request, recommending our neighbor to read his own paper before denying what appears in it editorially:

"We are for the Union with slavery or without slavery."

The Democrat of yesterday inquires this expression to the Louisville Journal. If the Journal has, we presume, any objection to this, we can say when. We call upon the Democrat to do so.

We made this call three days ago. The Democrat, thus called upon, is silent, thereby tacitly acknowledging the correctness of our expression. We will not be afraid to repeat it.

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To the Voters of Kentucky.

On the first Monday in August next you will be called upon to elect a Governor for your State. During these four years questions of momentous importance will have to be decided. The question as to "men and money" to carry on the war is already fixed and determined; for Mr. Lincoln, by the compact act, is empowered to draft as many men for the army as he pleases, whether he chooses one million or two millions; and as for the money, he is authorized by Congress to raise twelve hundred millions of dollars, in addition to previous appropriations, between the 1st of July, 1863, and the 1st of July, 1864. If this power placed in the hands of the President is not sufficient to enable him "to crush the rebellion," then there must be something wrong in his management or in his policy, and he certainly should not be trusted with any additional means of sacrificing such a vast amount of life and treasure. But the rebellion is not yet virtually crushed; and with it all the power of the rebel government. It is a question to suppose that it is an open question whether the Federal Government or the Southern Confederacy shall have dominion in Kentucky; all such arguments are used to decieve you in voting, and are mere electioneering tricks to subserve party purposes. When the Governor elect assumes his office the Southern Confederacy will be defined legally and absolutely, and Jeff Davis, if then alive, will be either in prison or in exile. The question of the war and its continuance against armed forces will be equally at rest.

The great question of the day will then be, not war, but peace. The restoration of the old Union, the terms of admission for the Southern Confederacy, will be decided by the platform of the Union Democracy.

I do not propose to inquire into the causes of the rebellion at its commencement. At that time we had a Division in Kentucky—men who were for the Union, and others who were with the rebellion, either by act or by sympathy. This was the issue made, but not fought, by the Union men of Kentucky. It was forced upon them by the diabolical plot of the Union Democracy.

The second resolution of our platform is for devoting our whole resources, if necessary, to crushing the present causes and wicked rebellion, and restoring the national authority over the revolted States. The first resolution affirms that the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, which in a few words was for the Union, and a few words for the Confederacy, were unconstitutional and void. The Union Democracy, at the time the issue commenced, laid down the programme for the war. That programme was followed by the Administration for twelve months. Afterwards a new issue was raised by the Administration. On the 1st of March the Legislature of Kentucky met in this house, and adopted a platform, the first resolution of which was to lay aside the programme of the Union, and to adopt that of the Confederacy. This was a no-prospect at present of rectifying our wrongs at the ballot-box. Twenty-two Senators from the revolted States by leaving, have placed the power in the hands of those who are not our friends to us. The no-more-men-and-no-more-money party face the same principles as the seceding Senators. The measures complained of, and upon which they argue, are the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the emancipation, confiscation and condemnation of rebels, and the suspension of trials for soldiers.

The third resolution of our platform is for devoting our whole resources, if necessary, to crushing the present causes and wicked rebellion, and restoring the national authority over the revolted States. The first resolution affirms that this will not be done by force, but by a combination of force and diplomacy. The Union Democracy, at the time the issue commenced, laid down the programme for the war. That programme was followed by the Administration for twelve months. Afterwards a new issue was raised by the Administration.

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ENTERED AND PUBLISHED BY
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th side Green Street, two doors be-
low the Customhouse.

E. HUGHES, State Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

oval and Closing of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Arrives. GLOWS.

Eastern and Northern 1:30 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
1:30 P. M. 12:15 night.

Western and South-
ern 9:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.

12:15 night.

Daily Democrat.

General Hospitals in Louisville.

No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets—Surgeon in charge, A. T. C. Wortham, M. D.—Assistants, F. B. Grant and F. Roots; Stewart, A. W. Gordon.

No. 2—Pro. Hospital, corner of Sixth and Broadway—Surgeon in charge, B. Bannister; Assistants, J. Gregg and Dr. Oakley; Stewart, F. D. Miller.

No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut—Surgeon in charge, J. A. D. Steward; Assistants, J. A. D. Steward and C. A. Fisher; Stewart, W. R. Linke.

No. 4—Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets—Surgeon in charge, J. E. Crowe; Assistants, A. P. Brewer, T. H. Cochran, G. O. Allen, and L. Kasten; Stewart, T. J. McElroy.

No. 5—Pro. Hospital, corner of Fourth and Broadway—Surgeon in charge, B. Bannister; Assistants, J. D. Dittmer, W. H. Steward, F. D. Miller.

No. 6—Second street, between Fifth and Center—Surgeon in charge, F. J. Pilkington; Assistant, T. O'Callahan; Stewart, G. McMeekin.

No. 7—On a hill east of Park Barracks—Surgeon in charge, Dr. J. C. L. Lovell; Assistants, F. C. Leber, J. Faune, M. M. Mengel, M. S. Reiter, J. B. Burns, G. W. Roberts, C. E. Bamford, G. W. Haymaker, Z. C. K. Karr, J. C. Karr, and A. C. Karr; Stewart, G. W. Donaldson.

No. 8—Fifth street, between Broadway and York—Surgeon in charge, J. A. Octolay; Assistant, J. J. Brinkley; Stewart, G. McMeekin.

No. 9—Corner of Market and Wenzel streets—Surgeon in charge, F. Meacham; Assistant, D. W. Dickey.

No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock—Surgeon in charge, E. G. Brown; Assistant, R. W. A. Gordon; Stewart, F. D. Miller.

No. 11—Corner of Chestnut and Floyd, and City Hospital—Surgeon in charge, W. W. Steward.

No. 12—Walnut street, between Main and Second—Surgeon in charge, J. A. Octolay; Assistant, T. O'Callahan; Stewart, G. McMeekin.

No. 13—Corner Magazine and Ninth streets—Surgeon in charge, R. L. Stanford; Assistants, J. S. Logan and T. J. Griffiths; Stewart, J. Fisher.

No. 14—Walnut street, between Second and Third—Surgeon in charge, T. C. Mercer; Assistant, J. Hardie; Stewart, J. A. Post.

No. 15—Corner of Broad and Broadway streets (offices for Dr. J. C. Lovell); Stewart, F. D. Miller.

No. 16—Griffith House, Newburg Pike—Surgeon in charge, W. A. Gordon; Assistant, J. Schweizer; Stewart, W. R. Linke.

No. 17—Walnut street, Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite the R. R. depot—Surgeon in charge, W. F. Collier; Assistant, W. H. Goodwin; Stewart, G. W. Donaldson.

No. 18—Turner's Hall, Jeffersonville street—Surgeon in charge, J. C. Lovell; Assistant, A. J. G. Johnson.

No. 19—Johnson House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpikes—Surgeon in charge, Geo. H. Johnson; Assistant, A. J. G. Johnson.

No. 20—Newburg road, three miles out—Surgeon in charge, N. H. Morris; Stewart, A. L. De La Vergne.

No. 21—On Marshall, between Campbell and Wenzel streets—Surgeon in charge, S. Hudson; Stewart, J. A. McElroy.

No. 22—On Main, between Johnson and McElroy; Hospital Chaplain—Rev. W. W. Meek; Sixth street, between Green and Walnut.

Military Directory.

The following is a list of the officers in this department:

Major Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Hooker, commanding District of Western Virginia, headquarters at Sevierville street, below Broadway.

Col. Marc Munder, commanding post, headquarters at Sevierville, and Ninth and Sixth streets.

Col. O. H. Morris, Provost Marshal, Office Green street, below Fifth.

Col. J. M. S. Gandy, Medical Director, office Wall street, below Sixth.

Maj. D. C. Fitch, com'dn military prison, Broadway, below Tenth.

Major J. F. Faris, com'dg barracks No. 1, Main street, below Seventh.

Major O. P. Neyler, Medical Purveyor, Main street, below Eighth.

Major J. S. Gilmore, com'dg Park barracks, on Third street.

Capt. J. Jenkins, Chief of Q. M. Det., Louisville, southeast corner Main and First streets.

Capt. John H. Ferry, A. Q. M., in charge of transportation, southeast corner Main and First.

Capt. J. M. S. Gandy, Surgeon, Main street, between First and Brook.

Capt. J. M. S. Gandy, ordnance officer, Main street, between First and Brook.

Paymaster's Office Department of the Cumberland, London, corner of Third and Walnut streets.

Paymaster's Office Department of the Ohio, corner of Second and Sevierville streets.

Gen. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. and Adj't of Department, southeast corner of Main and First.

Gen. Thos. Swords, Adj't of Department, in charge of debs, southeast corner Main and First.

Capt. W. F. Harris, A. Q. M., in charge of forage and supply department, Main street between First and Brook.

Capt. Samuel Black, A. Q. M., in charge of forage and supply department, Main street between First and Brook.

Capt. J. More, A. Q. M., in charge of commissary department, Jeffersonville.

Capt. C. N. Gondling, A. Q. M., in charge of pack train, Main street between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Major H. C. Symonds, C. S., chief of commissary of subsistence, Main street between First and Second.

Capt. John Fry, C. S., post commissary, corner of Washington and Second streets.

Gen. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M., in charge of Nashville Fifth Congressional District, and Board of Enrollment Headquarters, No. 210 north side Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, upstairs, over McCarron's music store.

Now Ready, THE GREATEST RALLYING SONG OF THE WAR, "McClellan and the Union." PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

A liberal extra discount to Wholesale Dealers for Cash.

Also, NOW READY, the Third Edition of Albert Fleisch's beautiful ballad,

"I KEEP IT STILL, THAT FADED FLOWER." PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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BOLTING CLOTH, A full assortment of the very best quality always on hand.

MACHINE CARDS, Flax and Sheet Cards of all kinds for Wool and Cotton Machinery.

MACHINE BELTING, Looches and Gauze Belting of warranted quality—all sizes and kinds.

H. W. WILKES, Jr., 406 Main street, FRUIT CANS, FRUIT CANS, AT CINCINNATI PRICES,

IN ANY QUANTITY FROM ONE TO A THOUSAND Dozen, by S. J. HARE & CO.

Shop on south side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, Louisville, Ky. 300 dwt.

A Good Novel, ST. CLAIRE PAPER—FIFTY CENTS.

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STILL ANOTHER—A Point of Honor, by the author of "Cress," &c. &c. \$2.

SCIENCE FOR THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY—Book of the Month—Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. &c. \$1.00.

THE HISTORY OF THE SUPERNATURAL by Wm. Howitt, 2 vols., 12 mo., \$6.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO. THE HISTORY OF THE SUPERNATURAL by Wm. Howitt, 2 vols., 12 mo., \$6.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO. A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. MARTIN—Lost and Found, I. vol., 12 mo., \$4.

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